5/19/16 "There is no substitute for hard work."-Unknown

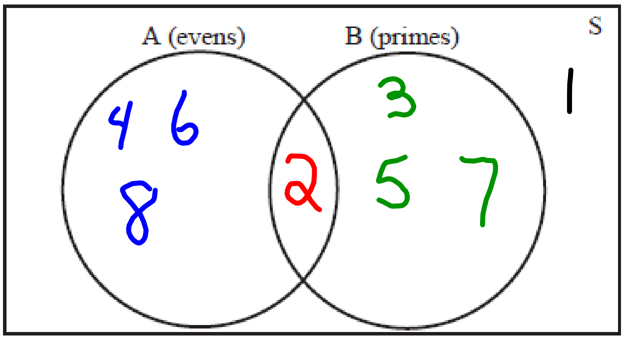
HW: "Adding Probability" homework section #1-4
Test 3 on Friday 6/3
Final on Wednesday 6/8

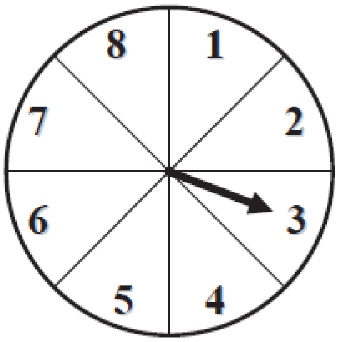
AIM: How do we add probability?

There are times that we want to determine the probability that either event A happened or event B happened. To do this, we need to be able to account for all of the outcomes that fall into either one of the two events. Let's see how this looks given a simple Venn diagram.

***Exercise* #1:** Consider the spinner shown below that has been divided into eight equally sized sectors of a circle. The spinner is spun once. In this experiment we will let A be the event of it landing on an even and B be the event of it landing on a prime number.

Fill in the Venn Diagram below with the actual numbers from the spinner.





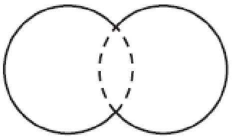
When we have two (or more) sets, we can talk about their **union** and their **intersection**. Their technical definitions are given below.

THE UNION AND INTERSECTION OF TWO SETS

For two sets, A and B, their **union**, OR, and their **intersection**, AND, are given by:

(1) **Union**:

$\text{A or B} = \text{A} \cup \text{B} = \{x : x \text{ is in A or } x \text{ is in B}\}$



(2) **Intersection:**

$\text{A and B} = \text{A} \cap \text{B} = \{x : x \text{ is in A and } x \text{ is in B}\}$

***Exercise* #2:** From Exercise #1 write out the following two sets:

(a) A or B (The Union):

$\{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

(b) A and B (The Intersection):

$A \cap B = \{2\}$

***Exercise* #3:** From Exercise #2, why is the equation $n(\text{A or B}) = n(\text{A}) + n(\text{B})$ generally *not* true? What would be the correct modification to make it true? Use the last example to help explain.

$$n(\text{A or B}) = n(A) + n(B)$$
$$7 = 4 + 4$$

Only True if A & B have no #'s in common.
(Nothing in the INTERSECTION)

$$n(\text{A or B}) = n(A) + n(B) - n(\text{A and B})$$

Union

Intersection

Two-way frequency charts give us a great example of how **events or sets can combine (union) and overlap (intersection).** Let's take a look at this and develop some ideas about probability along the way.

***Exercise* #4:** A small high school surveyed 52 of its seniors about their plans after they graduate. They found the following data and wanted to analyze it based on gender. In this case, if we pick a student at random we can place them into one of four events:

	Gender		
	Male	Female	Total
Going to College	16	13	29
Not Going to College	14	9	23
Total	30	22	52

M = Male F = Female

C = Going to College N = Not going to college

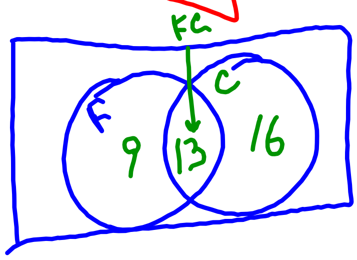
(a) Give the values for each of the following:

(i) $n(\text{M})=$ 30 (ii) $n(\text{F})=$ 22 (iii) $n(\text{C})=$ 29 (iv) $n(\text{N})=$ 23

(v) $n(\text{M and C})=$ 16 (vi) $n(\text{F and C})=$ 13 (vii) $n(\text{F or C})=$ $n(F)+n(C)-n(F\text{ and }C)$

$=22+29-13$

$=\boxed{38}$



(b) What is the probability that a person picked at random would be a female who is going to college? Represent this using either a union or an intersection.

(c) What is the probability that a person picked at random would be a female or someone going to college? Represent this using either a union or an intersection.

(d) Explain why $P(\text{F or C})\neq P(\text{F})+P(\text{C})$?

(e) Fill in the general probability law based on (d):

$P(\text{A or B})=$

Sometimes we can avoid the probability law that we encounter in (e) by simply keeping careful track of what elements of the sample space are in both of our sets and making sure we don't count any element twice.

***Exercise* #5:** A standard six-sided die is rolled once. Find the probability that the number rolled was either an even or a multiple of three. Represent this problem and the sets involved using a Venn diagram. Even though you don't need it, verify the **probability addition rule** from Exercise #4 (e).

There are some situations, though, where the **probability addition rule** is unavoidable.

***Exercise* #6:** Insurance companies typically try to sell many different policies to the same customers. At one such company, 56% of all of the customers have car insurance policies, 48% have home insurance policies, and 18% have both. A customer is picked at random.

(a) Find the probability that she or he has at least one of the policies.

(b) Find the probability that she or he has neither of the policies.